

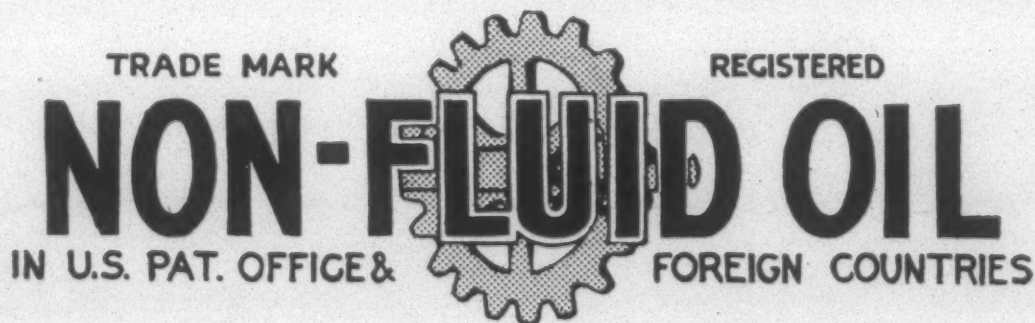
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 54

April 7, 1938

No. 6

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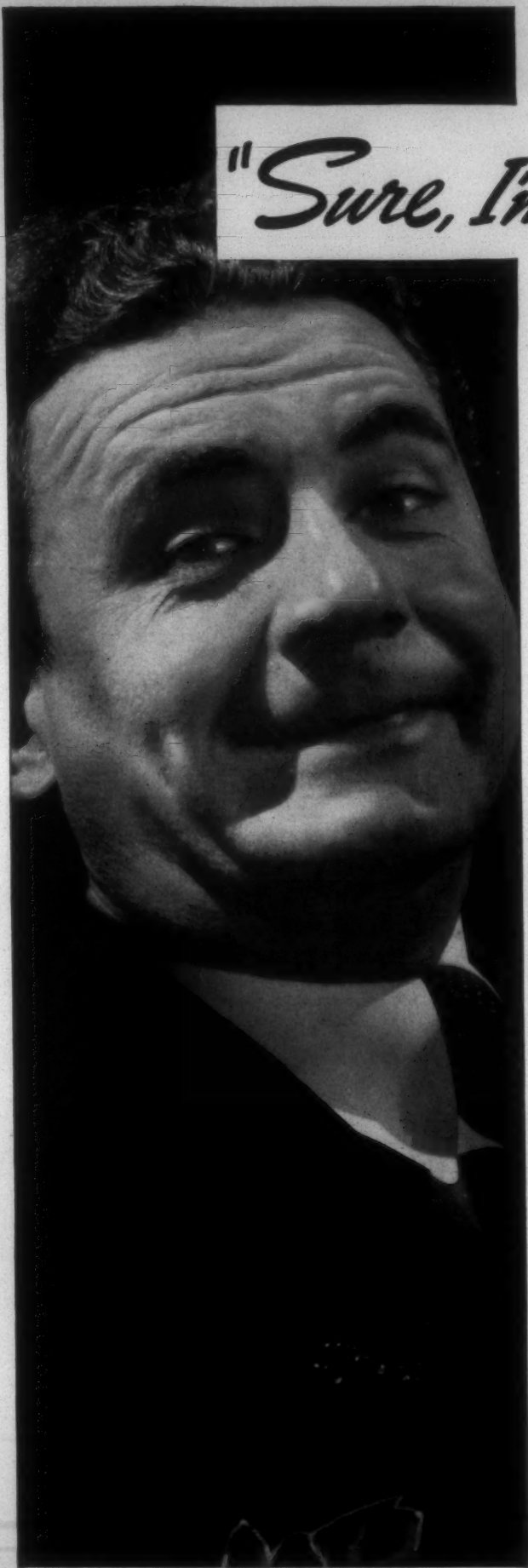
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Georgia Operating Executives Discuss Spinning

THE Spring Meeting for 1938 of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia convened in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium on the campus of the Georgia School of Technology in the City of Atlanta, Ga., at 9:45 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, March 19th, and was called to order by the general chairman, A. D. Elliott, of the Trion Company.

Last week's issue carried a report of the discussion on carding.

A report of the discussion on spinning is presented herewith:

Spinning

(Discussion led by R. P. Sweeney, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.)

Chairmen Sweeney: We will go into Question No. 1 in the Discussion of Spinning, which is as follows:

"Discuss the different types of spinning tapes from a power saving standpoint. What results have you had with the new lightweight spinning tape?"

In answering this, give us a little information so that we can understand the answer. We would first like to know the yarn number, whether warp or filling, warp wind, combination wind, or filling wind.

A Member. The thickness of the light tape was 1/32nd. We made a test on 60s, filling wind. 264 spindles in the frame, 3-inch gauge; no separators; 2-inch ring with 7-inch traverse; spindle speed 8600.

Chairman Sweeney: In these tests that you made did you make a test of the lighter weight tape on the same frame?

Answer: We first cut off all the old tape, and put new tape on, and made the test.

Chairman Sweeney: That's a fine way to make a test.

The Member: The lightweight tape saved 14 per cent in power, and showed an increase in spindle speed of 1½ per cent, and in production slightly over 1 per cent.

Chairman Sweeney: Did you notice any difference in the evenness of the yarn?

Answer: We couldn't detect it. We put them both

up on the blackboard and they looked the same.

Chairman Sweeney: Did you make any test of breaking strength?

Answer: No.

Chairman Sweeney: Your main item seemed to be in power saving?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Sweeney: That would indicate less slippage on your tape and it runs lighter with the lighter weight tape?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Sweeney: Tell us the life of those tapes.

Answer: We have not had it on long enough. We have only one frame, and it has only been running two months. As yet we can not form any conclusion.

Chairman Sweeney: Did you notice any stretch in the lightweight tape, or more stretch in the lightweight tape?

Answer: No. It does not appear to have as much; certainly no more.

Chairman Sweeney: The cost of the lightweight tape is more than the standard?

Answer: Yes. The difference is about four times because the new is bought by the yard at 3 cents a yard, and the old is bought by the pound at 50 cents a pound. That would be about four times.

Chairman Sweeney: Then put on a cost basis, with that tape you would have to get four times the life?

Answer: Not necessarily. You save a lot of power.

Chairman Sweeney: I mean to offset the cost, the difference in cost.

Answer: Yes, but if you have a 14 per cent saving of power, that is an item.

Chairman Sweeney: Have you anything else to add to that?

Answer: No, I think not.

Mr. Elliott: You have 60s yarn on 2-inch ring?

A. Correct.

Chairman Sweeney: Is Mr. Robinson, or anyone from his organization here?

Answer: We have noticed a little saving in power. We had an increase in the stretch.

Chairman Sweeney: Will you give us the size of the ring?

Answer: 24-inch gauge, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ring; 228 spindles per frame.

Chairman Sweeney: Do you find the cost of the lighter weight tape about four times as much as the standard?

Answer: Approximately.

Mr. Byers: We made a test on 21s warp yarn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gauge, 2-inch ring, 240 spindles; spindle speed around 9,000; staple 15/16ths-inch. It showed a saving of 22.20 per frame; increase of 1 per cent in total speed.

Chairman Sweeney: Did you make your test on the same frame by removing the one and putting on the other?

Answer: The same.

Chairman Sweeney: Does that saving take into consideration the difference of cost of the two tapes?

Answer: No.

Chairman Sweeney: Your net overall saving would not be quite that much?

Answer: No. It evidently shows a saving, though.

A Member (from Lanett Mills): The cost of tape was 50 on the regular and 31 on the light. The cost of tape per yard 2.50 on the regular against 6.60 on the light weight. The power consumed was 29.1 per kilowatt hour on the regular as against 21.3 on the light weight. The spindle speed is 9,000 on the regular as against 9,300 on the light weight.

Chairman Sweeney: What is the life of this light weight tape, or have you run it long enough to tell that?

Answer: No, sir; I have not.

Question: How do you fasten the ends of the light weight tape?

Answer: They are lapped and sewed.

Question: And the same with the standard tape?

Answer: Yes.

Question: If you had something like 4-inch lap, would it not last better, and with good sewing thread would it not double the life of that tape? We have some of our customers that use No. 8 O.N.T., and we have furnished them with good thread, and it reduced their tape bill one-half. A square joint don't hit that whorl. It takes the crown off of the whorl. That is being done in a good many places with excellent results.

Chairman Sweeney: Suppose we ask some of these other gentlemen if they sew their tape like that.

A Member: We sew it like that on both types.

A Member: I will state that we have a good many samples here, and at the end of this meeting, if you desire, you can see what we are talking about.

Chairman Sweeney: These gentlemen will be very glad to confer with you after the meeting.

Mr. Purvis: We have effected a power saving of around 19 per cent. We have 264 spindles to the frame, $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch gauge, warp frame.

Chairman Sweeney: Did you make your test on the same frame by removing the tape and putting on the other?

Mr. Purvis: Yes.

Chairman Sweeney: How do you sew your lap on your tape?

Mr. Purvis: We put the ends of the tape back about a half an inch, and sew it. That lets the ends stick out, which of course go on the outside.

Chairman Sweeney: As Mr. Philip and our general chairman explained to you, in getting up these discussions notices were sent out to various men to come prepared to answer. It takes a lot of work on the part of those answering, but our discussions are not necessarily confined to those designated to give the answers. I know there are a lot of other people that have had experience with this, and we will be glad to hear from any of you. If there is anyone else who has any question on this subject, or any remarks to make, we would like to hear from him.

A Member: As you run this test, and show a gratifying power saving, I would like to ask if you take it six months later, do you have the same saving? You might show 10 to 11 per cent power saving in the first few days, and later on not so much.

Chairman Sweeney: That is something new. The men have not had the time to extend the test.

The Member: We run the first two or three doffs, and show a saving, but we should run it over several months' time. It should be run over a reasonable running time to compare the one with the other.

Chairman Sweeney: Naturally, when a thing is new, you will get better results from it than when it becomes old. The average is what we are after. Has anyone conducted any further tests after running these tapes over a period of months? There seems to be no response to that.

Question: In making tests has anyone had any of the lighter weight tape to come loose?

Answer: We have had no tape to come off yet. I will say that we ran two frames, and compared one frame with the other frame, and we found a little difference in the two frames.

Question: Has anyone tried sewing these tapes at the end, and then taking an extra piece on the outside of the tape to do away with that hump around there? Has anyone tried that, and, if anyone has, has he had any trouble with the tape getting turned over?

Answer: I tried that, and the tape turned over, and broke at times. I didn't get very satisfactory results.

Washing Spindle Bolsters and Bases

Chairman Sweeney: We will pass to Question No. 2, which is as follows:

"Should spindle bolsters be removed and bases washed out with some cleansing agent occasionally? If so, how?"

Mr. Hughes: We have occasionally used kerosene. Our method has been to withdraw all the oil in the bases, the regular bases proper, put in the kerosene, run it several hours, and replace that with the regular standard oil. I have not any figures as to how often or anything like that.

Chairman Sweeney: Is that your regular practice?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Sweeney: What was the condition of the oil you took out of those bases?

Answer: We found it in pretty bad shape.

Question: Did you make a power test after you closed them?

Answer: Yes. We used less power.

Chairman Sweeney: Mr. Robinson, have you made any tests on that?

Answer: We started one, but we have no results to report as yet.

Chairman Sweeney: Mr. Sommers?

Mr. Sommers: We have not made any tests.

Mr. Freeman: Sometimes, if you try to clean them with kerosene, you are more than apt to cause the bolsters to wear out. The way I have it, I oil my bolsters once a year; then I let them run a while; and then I come back with the regular standard oil. I add about one gallon to five gallons of regular standard oil, and I don't have any trouble, and I have very few bolsters to burn out. I find it is about the best way to keep it up.

Robert W. Philip: What about power consumption?

Answer: We have not made any tests, but anyone knowing the value of oil and gum knows that it would have a tendency to lessen power.

Question: You put your oil in at regular intervals?

Answer: Yes.

A Member: I have had 30 to 35 years' experience with this oiling. About every three months I have used half kerosene oil mixed with my regular standard oil. I have tried that with very good results. I have also tried to use all kerosene, and next day follow with regular standard oil. That will reduce your power load. The biggest trouble we have had, if you put too much kerosene in, it will come out and get on your frame. Don't put too much in. It will get on your yarn.

Cleaning Long Draft Frames

Chairman Sweeney: That is very interesting. Are there any further questions on that? If not, we will pass to Question No. 3, which is as follows:

"Give a discussion of cleaning long-draft spinning machinery, with special reference to thoroughness of cleaning, parts cleaned, and how. Discuss type cleaning and frequencies on spinning. List the various operations which you term cleaning (this is work done by either spinner or cleaner). To what extent do overhead cleaners reduce the amount of manual cleaning required in

spinning? Do you use spinners on a number of sides and then have cleaners do the cleaning, or do you have spinners spin and clean? (b) What percentage of your spinners' time is actually spent in (a) putting up ends; (b) creeling; and (c) cleaning?"

We will have to take that up in sections to get at it properly. I want to ask Mr. Byers to answer that, and before he answers it let's divide it up a little bit and simplify it. First, tell us please what your yarn numbers are, warp or filling, to which you are applying your answer. Give us that information first.

Mr. Byers: 20s to 26s filling and 14s to 21s warp.

Chairman Sweeney: Do your spinners clean and spin or do you have cleaners?

Answer: They both clean and spin.

Chairman Sweeney: Do you have overhead cleaners?

Answer: Yes, sir, two.

Chairman Sweeney: You don't have them over the whole room?

Answer: No.

Chairman Sweeney: What type? Are they the type from the ceiling?

Answer: They run on a track.

Chairman Sweeney: Now you can give us a description as to your method of cleaning.

Note: Here Mr. Myers gave both a daily and weekly schedule of cleaning, naming specific parts cleaned on specific days of the week. Several other gentlemen in the meeting had written schedules, covering the cleaning of certain parts on certain days of the week, which they read rather rapidly in the interest of saving time.

Chairman Sweeney: You have long draft on your spinning?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Sweeney: Tell us your method of cleaning your long-draft rolls. How do you get all that lint out from your cradles?

Answer: Mr. Smith can answer that question better than I can.

Mr. Smith: We get it out with the fingers.

Chairman Sweeney: You can't get down in between there very well, can you?

Mr. Smith: We have a little brush to get in there with, and it brings it right out.

Chairman Sweeney: Mr. Byers, can you tell us what percentage of your spinners' time is actually spent in putting up ends, in creeling, and in cleaning?

Answer: We have estimated our spinners' time to be divided up 15 per cent in putting up ends, 20 per cent in creeling, and 65 per cent in cleaning.

Note: Here Mr. Glass read to the meeting his written schedule of daily and weekly cleaning with special reference to the eight-hour shift. This schedule was also read very rapidly, and referred to cleaning of specific parts on specific days of the week.

Chairman Sweeney: You have the long draft?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Sweeney: How do you clean down on the sides of the cradles in between there?

Answer: With a small round brush.

Robert W. Philip: That is colored work, is it not, Mr. Glass?

Mr. Glass: Yes.

Chairman Sweeney: Tell us what percentage of your spinners' time is used in these several operations referred to.

Mr. Glass: 15 per cent in putting up ends; 17 per cent in creeling; 53 per cent in cleaning; allowing 15 per cent for warping.

Question: What are your numbers?

Mr. Glass: 8s to 20s warp; 5s to 20s filling, colored and white.

Robert W. Philip: These cleaning schedules, gentlemen, which have been read to you rather rapidly, may be a little difficult for you to follow and remember. If those of you who have your cleaning schedules written out will turn them over to me, we will publish them so that, when you get back home, you can get the full report of those that have been prepared, and probably get it a little bit more completely than if you try to take it home in your head. If all of you who have your schedules written out will turn them in to me, I will appreciate it for that purpose.

Chairman Sweeney: Do your spinners do all your cleaning?

Answer: They spin and clean.

Mr. Hardeman: Our spinners spin and clean. We do not have overhead cleaners. We have a schedule here based on 14s warp.

Note: Mr. Hardeman here read his schedule of specific parts cleaned and the times cleaned.

Mr. Hardeman: We figured that the time spent in putting up ends and creeling amounts to approximately 60 per cent, and the cleaning to 40 per cent.

Chairman Sweeney: About how much time does the spinner put on putting up ends only?

Mr. Hardeman: We base our figures on the spinning done, and we estimate that the creeling and putting up ends takes 60 per cent of the time. The cleaning we estimate at 40 per cent. That is on 14s warp.

Chairman Sweeney: Any questions, gentlemen? Will you tell us please how you clean on your long draft between your cap bars?

Mr. Hardeman: By hand. What we try to do is to clean it often enough so that they don't load up. Taking it every 8 hours, it does not load up so much.

Chairman Sweeney: What about your aprons and so on? Do you have any special method there?

Mr. Hardeman: Once every three months we give the whole thing a cleaning, a regular cleaning.

Chairman Sweeney: We would like to hear from W. H. Gibson Jr., of Thomaston, on that question.

Mr. Gibson: Mr. Chairman, that question was so large that I cut it in two, and I assigned the first part of that question to J. B. Allen, and the second to Mr. Hempstead.

Mr. Hempstead: I have not prepared anything on the first part of this question, but we have long-draft spinning with an overhead cleaning system, and we have a little air motor with a revolving spindle on it, and we get down in between with that. It is quite a unique method of getting the lint out, but it gets it out as fast as it can be stuck down there. I think the spindle speed is around 8,000. It has a little needle, and it picks out the lint. We have cleaners, but our spinners do cleaning of course too. (Here the speaker read a short schedule of parts cleaned and days of the week cleaned).

Question: What is your staple?

Answer: 1-1/32nd to 1/4.

Mr. Purvis: We have long-draft spinning, and overhead cleaning. Our spinners do their own cleaning. (Mr. Purvis here presented his short schedule read from a paper).

Chairman Sweeney: How do you clean down in between the cap bars?

Mr. Purvis: We clean those with a small round brush.

Chairman Sweeney: That seems to be the pretty generally accepted method of cleaning them.

A Member: On 30s warp we estimate that the spinners' time is divided as follows: putting up ends 36.2 per cent; cleaning 48.7 per cent. On 40s filling we estimate putting up ends approximately 37 per cent; creeling approximately 11.1 per cent; cleaning 58 per cent.

Chairman Sweeney: Is that single or double roving?

Answer: Single roving.

Chairman Sweeney: What staple?

Answer: One inch.

Mr. Wharton: We have some overhead cleaning, and some of the other. We try to do all of our cleaning complete once a day. We get between the aprons with electric needles. It makes a very nice job. As we split our shifts, we blow off our separators once a day, have everything stopped. As to the percentages of the spinners' time, devoted to the various operations, I do not have any figures.

Chairman Sweeney: In your opinion how much cleaning does the overhead cleaner take off the spinner?

Answer: We have not had it long enough to give you a definite answer. I think we have 48 frames that are running with overhead cleaners. We are spinning from 2 1/2s to 18s.

Mr. Thomas: We have cut out stopping our frames and blowing off. We are able to keep production up by keeping the frames running.

Cooling Spinning Room

Chairman Sweeney: Is there any further discussion on that question? Gentlemen, we are going to skip a few questions, and, if we have time, we will come back to them, and, if not, we will have to skip them. At any

rate we will next go to Question No. 7, which is as follows:

"What is the best method of cooling the spinning room, and if this method were adopted, would it have any effect on the humidity and in what way?"

We would like to hear from Mr. Thomas, of Opelika, Ala., on that question.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, I would like to dodge that question just the way it is asked, and restate it, if you please, because it is a subject on which there may be various opinions. Everybody that has a system of cooling his spinning room probably thinks his is the best, and it would be obviously unfair to say what we think is the best system. Suppose we change that question to read,

"What is the method of cooling the spinning room?"

Chairman Sweeney: Very well. Give us your answer.

Mr. Thomas: We have a spinning room 12 feet in height, with a room temperature as high as 106 in the summer. There are three ducts outside, and we take air in from the east side of the plant with propellor type 4-blade fans. We have a single duct with 3,000 feet capacity, and outside two ducts of 8,000 feet capacity, and 1½-horsepower motors. All of the ducts are of the same size, and by running them in the same direction they can be placed against the ceiling. The size of the ducts is 46 inches wide and 16 inches deep, and they taper off and the openings are 6x9, and throw the air downwards, so that it strikes the floor and the air is changed about every five minutes. The air that is brought in contains some humidity. The humidity is 60 degrees, and the air is controlled by thermostat. The temperature of the room is lowered by about 10 degrees. There is no appreciable difference in the humidity in the room, when we bring in the cool air, because we draw it in in moist condition.

Note: At this point Mr. Thomas read to the meeting a letter from another mill which had practically the same or a similar system.

Chairman Sweeney: Do you bring in air from the outside?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Chairman Sweeney: Suppose you have a temperature outside in summer of around 95 degrees; then that moisture is what cools it down?

Mr. Thomas: It is very seldom that we have that degree of temperature because we take the air from the east side of the mill.

Chairman Sweeney: Summer before last we got up that high. You find an average drop of about how many degrees?

Mr. Thomas: About 10 degrees.

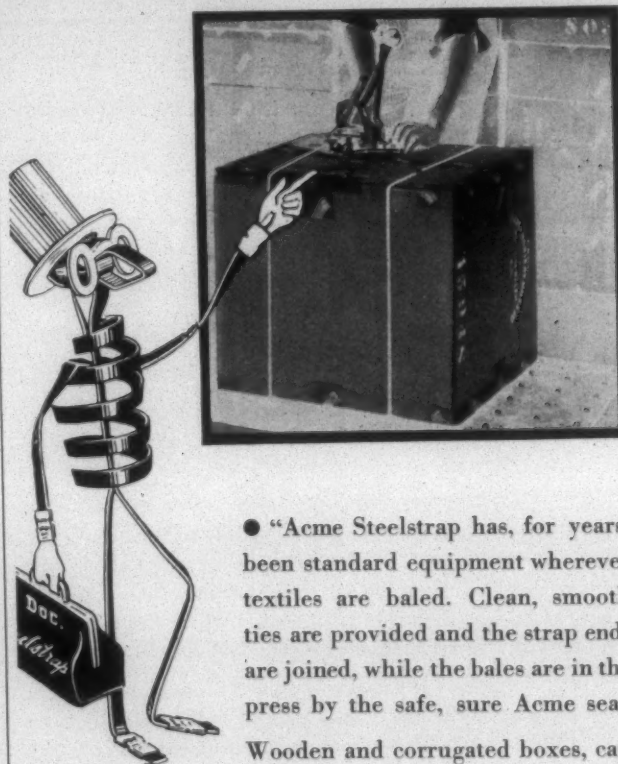
Chairman Sweeney: What about the size of your room?

Mr. Thomas: It contains about 200,000 cubic feet.

Chairman Sweeney: Can you give us any idea of the cost of the system?

Mr. Thomas: Yes, sir. It will run about \$500 per

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duct and the fans are about \$450 extra. I would say \$1,800 would cover the whole thing.

Chairman Sweeney: That is very interesting information.

Mr. Kirkland: I would like to explain the system we have. We are equipped with two central air ducts. We have approximately 200,000 cubic feet. We maintain a humidity of between 60 and 65 the year round, and vary the volume of air as between summer and winter.

Chairman Sweeney: Can you give us some idea of the cost of that system?

Mr. Kirkland: No, sir, I cannot offhand.

Chairman Sweeney: I understand that that system was built into the mill at the time the mill was put up—a central station.

Cooling of the spinning room is a very important subject. There has been a great deal of work done on air conditioning and changing in methods and in different mills, and there will be a great deal more done as time goes on.

Mr. Jackson, have you made any tests at all?

Mr. Jackson: We have made no test at all on circulation. We have put cork insulation on top of the mill, and that keeps down the temperature in the spinning room; I don't know how many degrees.

W. H. Gibson, Jr. (Thomaston, Ga.): Some time ago there were three men in our office from Austria, and they said over there that most of their mills were air conditioned, and in summer it gets very hot over there, and he said, or one of them, said, in very broken English, that the girls in the summer had rather stay in the mill than outside because it was more comfortable.

Chairman Sweeney: They didn't tell you anything about the air conditioning that Hitler is putting in over there?

Mr. Gibson: No.

Creeling

Chairman Sweeney: Can anyone add anything further to that?

Now, gentlemen, we will have to move along on this, and we will go back to Question No. 4, and see if we can get any information that may be worth something to us. Question No. 4 is as follows:

"(a) What is the best method of creeling in on the long-draft spinning frame? (b) Has anyone perfected a method of creeling that will eliminate heavy places in single yarns on long-draft spinning, single and double roving? (c) When spinning from single roving, what do you do about soft places in the yarn due to creeling?"

We would like to hear from Mr. Hardeman on this.

Mr. Hardeman: We were not assigned this question, Mr. Chairman, and I have not the information upon it. Where we run single roving, we have our spinners, as the doubling comes through, to double the ends down and splice it back up. That eliminates thick places in our yarn.

A Member: Mr. Chairman, we have nothing to add

to that because we are on double roving entirely. We twist the roving on the end.

Mr. Steel: The way we try to avoid that, when a spindle breaks back, we piece it up, and we untwist the roving, and try to piece the thing up, so there will be as little thick places there as possible to go through. We have had reasonably fair success with it.

Chairman Sweeney: Is that on double or single roving?

Mr. Steel: Single roving.

Roller Cushions

Chairman Sweeney: Is there anyone else who would like to give us some information on that? If not, we will go to the next question, which is Question No. 5, and which is as follows:

"(a) What experience have you had with changing the top roll cushion and weights after adopting long-draft spinning? (b) What weight cloth is best to use on rollers for long draft spinning where chrome calf skin leather is used?"

Let's hear from Mr. Zachry on that.

Mr. Zachry: We have increased the weight on long draft, but I don't know the figures on it, because in our mill that is all new machinery. That is one of our mills. In the next mill we changed over and increased the weight from 29 pounds to 34.

Chairman Sweeney: How about changing the top roll cushion?

Mr. Zachry: I don't know about that.

Chairman Sweeney: How about you, Mr. Glenn?

Mr. Glenn: We have not made any change in our cushions. We use the same flannel, which is 18 ounces per square yard, and of course the weights on the frames are a little heavier. We continue to use the same cushion.

Chairman Sweeney: What about you, Mr. Jones?

Mr. Jones: In changing from regular draft to long draft we used the weight that the machinery manufacturer specified for us to use.

Chairman Sweeney: Why is it necessary to put a heavier cushion cloth on your long draft than on the short draft?

Mr. Jones: I don't know, but I am not as good a spinner as you are.

Chairman Sweeney: What about you, Mr. Jackson?

Mr. Jackson: We have not made any change in the weights. We have Saco-Lowell long draft, and we are spinning it just as they set the frames up, and have not had any trouble, and no reason for changing.

Chairman Sweeney: You got your long draft after the storm?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Sweeney: Is the cushion you are using on long draft a heavier cushion than you used before the storm?

Mr. Jackson: No. We use the cork and we don't put

a cushion on the cork rolls. We don't use the leather-covered rolls.

One-Process vs. Three-Process Roving

Chairman Sweeney: We will go now to Question No. 6, which is as follows:

"What difference in yarn breaking strength and spinning ends down do you find between one-process roving and three-process roving of the same hank? State staple of cotton and draft of the one-process frame. Also whether spinning is long or short draft."

Let's hear from some representative of the Lanett Mills.

A Member (from Lanett Mills): We have not long draft.

Chairman Sweeney: How about you, Mr. Hardeman?

Mr. Hardeman: I would say that we have made approximately 50 tests. In averaging up these tests we find there is no material difference in the breaking strength or in ends down between the two processes. We have run on $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch and 1-inch cotton. We are drafting 27 on our superdraft frame. Our spinning is long draft.

Mr. Beldon: Our experience is somewhat similar to Mr. Hardeman's. There has been no appreciable difference in breaking strength or in ends down following the

(Continued on Page 18)

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BOILS THIN • HAS MORE PENETRATION • CARRIES WEIGHT INTO THE FABRIC

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CHICAGO U.S.A.

Personal News

W. C. Vereen, president of the Moultrie (Ga.) Cotton Mills, was one of the principal speakers at the regular weekly luncheon of the Moultrie Lions Club recently. Mr. Vereen was selected by the club as "Mr. Moultrie" for February.

Joseph B. Hughes, of Lancaster, S. C., a graduate of the Textile School at N. C. State College, is now in Lima, Peru, employed by a textile organization. He has contracted to stay five years in South America as a mill executive.

Oscar Dennis Grimes, Jr., superintendent of the Southern Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga., and Miss Lula Virginia Dobbs, also of Athens, will be married on April 28th. Mr. Grimes is the son of Oscar D. Grimes, vice-president and treasurer of the Athens Manufacturing Company.

John A. Law, president of the Saxon Mills of Spartanburg, S. C., has been nominated by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce for re-election as a member of the board of directors from the Third Election District. This district comprises North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.

Carl A. Rudisill, secretary and treasurer of the Carlton Yarn Mills and of the NuWay Spinning Company, Cherryville, N. C., and who is also treasurer of the Howell Manufacturing Company, gave a banquet recently for the Cherryville High School basketball teams at the Carlton Club House.

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JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

Wallace Geer Stewart joined the Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works, Inc., of Concord, N. C., on April 1st, according to reports, as New York sales agent. Beginning his textile career 20 years ago in Postex, Tex., Mr. Stewart has been active in textiles since that time in the finishing plants of the South and New England.

A. C. M. A. Meeting in Augusta To Be Well Attended

An unusually large number of reservations have already been made for the forty-second annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to be held in Augusta, Ga., April 29th-30th, and indications are that this year's meeting may draw a record crowd, according to W. M. McLaurine, secretary, of Charlotte, N. C.

R. E. Henry, of Greenville, S. C., president of the Association, and Mr. McLaurine have just about completed the program and will announce details at an early date. This year's program, it was reported, will be rather outstanding in its speakers and in the subjects discussed, if the plans which are now being considered are perfected.

The local committee in Augusta is making plans for the entertainment of women who will attend the convention. In addition to the serious convention sessions, members and guests will enjoy the Augusta golf courses. Mr. McLaurine announced there will be no session on Friday afternoon, April 29th, in order that those attending may have an opportunity to relax and indulge in their favorite social recreations.

The regular Board of Governors' pre-convention meeting will be held at the Bon Air Hotel at 1 o'clock on Thursday, April 28th.

Supreme Court Upholds Mississippi Assistance To Factories

Washington, April 5.—The Supreme Court today refused to review the constitutionality of a Mississippi statute authorizing municipalities to construct factories. The tribunal dismissed the appeal of W. S. Allbritton, Winona, Miss., from a State Supreme Court ruling upholding validity of the law.

Allbritton, suing a Winona taxpayer, challenged the law as repugnant to the "due process" clause of the Federal Constitution on the grounds it forced taxpayers to pay levies to permit municipalities to perform functions beyond the sphere of proper governmental activities—i.e., construct industrial plants.

Allbritton's suit challenges validity of the Mississippi Industrial Commission's approval of a \$35,000 bond issue proposed by Winona to finance construction of a "hosiery, knitting and wearing apparel" plant, for which the city's taxpayers would be assessed.

The commission, under a clause of the statute permitting cities either to operate plants themselves or to lease them to private interests, specified that the Winona plant must be leased to private operators on the grounds that city officials were not "suitable, competent or fit" to operate the proposed plant.

Gaston Co. Division, S. T. A., To Meet April 15th

The Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet Friday evening, April 15th. Time of day and place of meeting will be announced later, according to Marshall Dilling, superintendent of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, and chairman of the Division.

Cyanamid Co. Buys Out Firms

Charlotte, N. C.—Of interest to the Southern textile industry is the announcement received in Charlotte from New York of the completion of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Co. of acquisitions in the aniline color and coal tar products field which will further increase its importance in dyestuffs manufacture.

The company has taken over the Amalgamated Dyestuff & Chemical Works, Inc., and John Campbell & Co., prominent factors in the production, importation, and sale of textile colors.

The Amalgamated Dyestuff plant has been merged with the Calco Chemical Company, one of the Cyanamid Company's largest subsidiaries, and a new company has been organized to take over the business of John Campbell & Co. The new company is John Campbell & Co., Inc., and its fabrics and those manufactured by the Amalgamated Dyestuff Company will round out the dyestuffs and textile chemical lines of the Calco Company, which specializes in coal tar intermediates, colors, and other organic and heavy chemicals.

The American Cyanamid Company has Southern headquarters on West Morehead street. This company purchased the business of Charles H. Stone about a year ago with Mr. Stone continuing as head of production of the concern here. The Calco Company has sales and warehouse facilities here.

The acquisition of these companies is said to place American Cyanamid among leaders in dye production.

OBITUARY**BEVAN FUNDERBURKE**

Lancaster, S. C.—Bevan Funderburke, 43, a World War veteran, died April 2nd at the Veterans' Hospital at Columbia of heart trouble. Funderburke had been a cotton buyer for the Springs Cotton Mills for many years.

T. W. GARRETT

Easley, S. C.—Thomas Walter Garrett, for the past 12 years master mechanic at Easley Mills, died at a Greenville hospital April 2nd.

Mr. Garrett, the son of the late J. Drayton and Cornelia Garrett, was a native of Anderson County, but had made his home in the Easley Mill community for the last 12 years.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Bessie Holtzclaw Garrett; five sons, Clyde, Fred, Nelson and Lloyd Garrett, of Easley, and Boyce Garrett, of Greenville; four daughters, Mrs. Grace Stephens, of Greenville County, and Misses Gladys, Ethel and Cecil Garrett, of Easley.



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Open Letter to President Roosevelt

By Frederick Moore*

Charlotte, N. C., March 25, 1938.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President,
Warm Springs, Ga.

Dear Mr. President:

In your address at Gainesville, Ga., March 23rd, you are quoted in the *Charlotte Observer* as having made the following remarks, to-wit:

"On the present scale of wages and, therefore, on the present scale of buying power, the South cannot and will not succeed in establishing successful new industries.

"Efficiency in operating industries go hand in hand with good pay and the industries of the South cannot compete with industries in other parts of the country, the North, the Middle West, and the Far West, unless the buying power of the South makes possible the highest kind of efficiency."

Since in the South there are more men and women working at wages in the textile industry than probably all other industries combined, it might be presumed that the above remarks had reference to labor scales in this industry.

Mr. President, facts will show that the textile industry pays out a larger percentage of the moneys received from the sale of its products to labor, than does any other basic industry in the United States—be it North, East or West; this despite the fact that individual weekly wage is low.

The textile industry of the South is now paying out in labor between 30 and 40 per cent of the monies it receives, while the United States as a whole, averages less than 18 per cent of such payments to its employees (it pays out between 50 and 60 per cent of the actual manufacturing cost of its product to labor, aside from the cost of the cotton it buys.)

The writer is glad to furnish you with the following facts in support of this contention, as your statement would lead him to believe that you have been misinformed as to the amount returned to labor by the textile industry of this section. As to industries of the United States as a whole, the following facts are arranged from data prepared in 1937 by the Bureau of the Census and presented by the *Chicago Tribune*.

	1925		1927	
Value of all products	62	Billion	62	Billion
Paid to labor	11	Billion	11	Billion
Per cent to labor	17.7		17.7	
	1933		1935	
Value of products	31	Billion	46	Billion
Paid to labor	5	Billion	7½	Billion
Percent to labor	16.1		16.3	

*Moore & Thies, Textile Engineers, Charlotte, N. C.

You will see from the above that the percentage paid to labor of the value received for the products covered by this survey throughout the United States between 1925 and 1935 is less than 18 per cent.

The largest single product of the textile industry of the South is print cloth, the principal construction of fabric being 38½"—64x60—5.35 print cloth. This cloth sells today for 4¾c per yard and having 5.35 yards to a pound, it sells for .2541 cents per pound. In making this cloth, the industry pays between 8½c and 9¼c per pound to its operatives, or 34.9 per cent of the total amount received. This is approximately 17 per cent greater than the average paid throughout the United States according to the above survey.

For your further information, I am breaking down the money spent today to produce a pound of the above fabric, which is sold at present market prices:

	Basis 80 Hrs. Per Lb. (*) Cents
Paid to cotton farmer (plus loss in waste12
Paid to mill operative09
Paid for power, fuel and supplies04
Paid for taxes, depreciation, Admr.025
Paid to sell008
Total cost283
Amount received254
Difference now being paid out of capital to keep mill running029
Total283

*From surveys made by Moore, Thies & Morgan, Textile Engineers, Charlotte, N. C.

Since the average weekly wage of textile operatives at full time production now averages approximately \$16 per week, it is quite obvious that if the industry paid out every dollar it received (an absurd situation), to labor (except what it pays for cotton), the worker would receive but \$22 per week, an amount less than that received by workers in the automobile industry and—the mills would have to run themselves without taxes, depreciation or other expense, while the owners would still have to advance a considerable amount to make up the net loss.

It is true that the weekly wage of operatives is lower than that received in many other industries elsewhere, but neither the cause nor the responsibility therefor can be placed at the door or upon the shoulders of the manufacturers themselves. The labor problem of the textiles is but a small segment of its vast difficulties. The problem embraces the entire ramifications of the cotton grow-

ing and goods industry from raising cotton, manufacturing, cutting, converting, selling, distribution and retailing. The cotton passes to an industry handled largely by machinery, requiring little operative skill. The goods are sold and shipped en masse, sold largely by telephone and telegraph. Their value is extremely low until it reaches the retailer when the price is then often doubled.

Unfortunately, higher wage rates will not only not solve the problem—they may even tend to increase the difficulty.

Respectfully yours,

FREDERICK MOORE.

Reply To a Collection Letter

The following letter was sent to us by a prominent manufacturer and we publish it here with the thought that our readers may find it of interest.

Dear Friends:

In reply to your request to send a check, I wish to inform you that the present condition of my bank account makes it almost impossible. My shattered financial condition is due to Federal laws, State laws, county laws, city laws, corporation laws, liquor laws, brother-in-laws, sister-in-laws, mother-in-laws and outlaws.

Through these laws I am compelled to pay a business tax, amusement tax, head tax, poll tax, school tax, gas tax, water tax, sales tax, liquor tax, income tax, food tax, furniture tax and excise tax. Even by brains are taxed. I am required to get a business license, car license, truck license, liquor license, not to mention a marriage license.

I am also required to contribute to every society and organization which the genius of man is capable of bringing to life, to woman's relief, the unemployed relief and the gold diggers relief. Also to every hospital and charitable institute in the city, including the Red Cross, the Black Cross, the Purple Cross and the Double Cross.

For my own safety, I am required to carry life insurance, property insurance, liability insurance, burglar insurance, accident insurance, business insurance, earthquake insurance, tornado insurance, unemployed insurance, old age insurance and fire insurance.

My business is so governed that it is no easy matter for me to find out who owns it. I am inspected, expected, suspected, dejected, rejected, and examined, re-examined, summoned, fined, commanded and compelled, until I provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race.

Simply because I refuse to donate to something or other, I am boycotted, talked about, lied about, held up and held down and robbed until I am almost ruined. I can tell you honestly that except for the miracle that happened, I could not enclose this check. The wolf that comes to my doors nowadays had pups in my kitchen. I sold them and here is the money.

Sincerely yours,



Sterling Ring Travelers

ORDINARY Travelers will give you better results than these new-fangled ones, if your conditions are not unusual and if the Travelers are

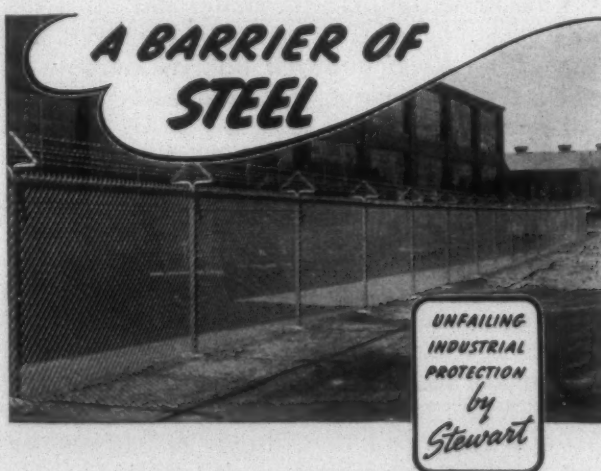
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Fiddling

NERO fiddled while Rome burned, and while business continues to slump and threatens vast unemployment, Franklin D. Roosevelt fiddles with a Reorganization Bill, the purpose of which is to give more power to him and his radical associates.

Last week when the stock market took another downward plunge and business, in almost all lines, showed a distinct downward trend, President Roosevelt sat around Warm Springs, Ga., and seemed little interested, but when the news came that his Reorganization Bill was in danger and that the Ickes, the Corcorans and the Cohens and their friends might not be given all the power and all the remuneration they desired, he gave vent to a display of bad temper and caught the first train for Washington.

There has never been any public demand for the Reorganization Bill and very few people know much about it, but it represents the ambitions and schemes of an army of Federal employee parasites who wish to feather their own nests and those of their relatives and friends.

While President Roosevelt neglects opportunities to restore confidence and bring about a return of prosperity, and while he allows business to slump to the point that thousands of workers face the possibility of losing their jobs, he works actively for more power for himself and for more of the attributes of a dictator.

Great powers were given him in 1933 as emergency measures with the assurance that he would relinquish such powers when the emergency had passed, but not one such power has been voluntarily relinquished, and now his prime interest seems to be in securing more power.

Nero fiddled while Rome burned and Franklin D. Roosevelt fiddles while our business structure crumbles and carries with it employment opportunities of hundreds of thousands of American workers.

Babson Still Optimistic

ROGER BABSON is still optimistic if we can judge by statements he made in an address at Tampa, Fla., but he refers to "this recession" when he should call a spade a spade and say "the Roosevelt Depression." He might just as well refer to the Mississippi river as a "creek" as to call this a recession.

Mr. Babson said at Tampa:

I believe this recession is merely a pocket in the general forward movement. I'm a bull today on securities, commodities, and real estate. I see some of my banking friends scowling, but we will see higher security prices, higher commodity prices, and more employment in 1938. That is my forecast.

Plenty Time for Parades

LAST week the C. I. O. staged a big parade of the employees of the Edna Cotton Mills as a display of their strength.

This week we read:

Reidsville, April 5.—The Edna Cotton Mill here has posted notice that the mill will close Friday, April 15th, and remain closed until business conditions warrant resuming operations.

W. Benton Pipkin, treasurer of the Edna Mills Corporation, today confirmed the notice and said the mill will reopen when business has improved enough to justify operations.

The suspension of operations had no connection with the C. I. O. parade, but were made necessary by the Roosevelt Depression and the below-cost prices which are now being paid for cotton goods.

However, the activities of the C. I. O. and their Federal Labor Relations Board have played a large part in the destruction of business confidence.

The C. I. O. workers at the Edna Mills will now have plenty of time for parades, but we doubt if the parades will produce much of the food which they and their families will need or that the C. I. O. leaders who promoted the parade can be depended upon for much assistance.

The Edna Cotton Mills was the medium through which the workers secured the money for the support of their families, but they turned against the mill and paraded with the C. I. O. organizers.

In time of distress a man must look for support and assistance from those whom he chooses as friends during prosperity.

To See Ourselves As Others See Us

UNDER the caption, "Just Foolishness," the London, England, *Sphere* recently made this comment:

The United States contains 6 per cent of the world's area and 7 per cent of its population. It normally consumes 48 per cent of the world's coffee, 53 per cent of its tin, 56 per cent of its rubber, 21 per cent of its sugar, 72 per cent of its silk, 36 per cent of its coal, 42 per cent of its pig iron, 47 per cent of its copper, and 60 per cent of its crude petroleum.

The United States operates 60 per cent of the world's telephone and telegraph facilities, owns 80 per cent of the motor cars in use, operates 33 per cent of the railroads. It produces 70 per cent of the oil, 60 per cent of the wheat and cotton, 50 per cent of the copper and pig iron, and 40 per cent of the lead and coal output of the globe.

The United States possesses almost \$11,000,000,000 in gold, or nearly half of the world's monetary metal. It has two-thirds of civilization's banking resources. The purchasing power of the population is greater than that of the 500,000,000 people in Europe, and much larger than that of the more than a billion Asiatics.

Responsible leadership which cannot translate such a bulging economy into assured prosperity is *destitute of capacity*. But *pompous statesmen*, looking over the estate, solemnly declare that the methods by which it was created are all wrong, ought to be abandoned, must be discarded; that the time has come to *substitute political management* for individual initiative and supervision.

There is only one way to characterize that proposal, . . . it is just damn foolishness."

From Cotton Shipper To Buyer and Vice Versa

ELLIOTT WHITE SPRINGS, president of the Springs Cotton Mills, being interested in the construction of a Lancaster County Hospital, gave some cotton dealers an opportunity to contribute and received the following entertaining letter from B. W. Wilson, of Cook & Co., cotton shippers, of Memphis, Tenn.

We have received your letter concerning the Lancaster County Hospital, and it is with genuine pleasure that we enclose our check to apply on the cause. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Cook and the check is being forwarded to you on his instructions.

There are a few suggestions that I would personally like to make to you on this hospital. First, by all means have it located near your cotton room, as there is more genuine suffering that takes place there and close by than in any like territory that I know of. In fact, I would suggest that you have a passage direct from the cotton room to the receiving room of the hospital. You will, in all probability, have the various specialists from Charlotte practicing in this hospital, but I do not see any reason for you to arrange with any heart specialists or stomach specialists to practice on the cotton men. After they once hear the prices at which you buy cotton, let there be no doubt in your mind that you have taken absolutely all the heart out of them. As for their stomachs, when one of them signs his name to a good size contract of yours, I assure you that he has plenty of stomach, and it is sometimes called by another four-letter name.

Please rush the construction on your building, as we owe you some cotton for April and May, and I am planning on spending some time in your new establishment.

To the above Mr. Springs replied in kind:

In behalf of the Board of Trustees of the proposed Lancaster County Hospital, I wish to acknowledge with thanks your very generous contribution to the Building Fund.

It was the sad plight of the traveling salesmen which first brought the crying need of a hospital to our attention here. The medical profession has known for years that a twinge of conscience often causes severe mental distress which induces acute physical distress and results in hot and cold cholera morbus followed by severe rigor mortis. For years stricken salesmen have been found along our highways, and it was pity for them that moved us to locate the hospital northwest of the city. Researches by the National Board of Hygiene indicate that the average salesman does not become conscious-stricken, in the haste of departing from the scene of his crime, until he has traveled a distance of approximately a mile and a half, though there are cases on record where a particularly hardened salesman has gotten a purchaser's signature on the dotted line and traveled a distance equal to four times the circumference of the globe before succumbing to the inevitable reaction.

We want you to know that our hospital will be equipped with a complete hydrotherapy department, so that the salesmen who are waiting for new prices from their home offices can be accommodated in a modern sweatbox equipped with an extension phone.

Our psychopathic ward will always have fresh types for both grade and staple, so that the patients will have a basis to continue their high pressure salesmanship among themselves and be spared the realization that they have been quietly transferred from the cotton platform. When the brokers stop selling contracts to each other, the doctors will know that it is safe to remove the patches and cancel their own purchases. When they stop selling to anybody, it will be safe to release them.

The nurses will be high density blondes ranging from strict low middling stained to strict middling yellow tinged with no excess taré. If any question of character arises, it will be arbitrated by the President.

Our maternity ward will be humidified and, while it might be unusual to have a cotton shipper admitted to this department, we know that the government has already done everything to you but make you a mother, and, now that they are going through the motions, we must be prepared for any emergency.



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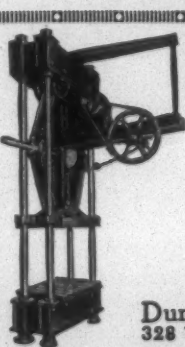
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Mill News Items

MORGANTON, N. C.—A \$50,000 plant to manufacture tapestry and upholstery materials will be built here soon, according to reports.

HICKORY, N. C.—The Hafer Hosiery Mills have about completed an addition to the plant on Valley street, which will provide a space 25x40 feet to the knitting division. The number of knitting machines will not be increased, however, the addition was constructed to provide space for the rearrangement of the present equipment. R. F. Hafer is president and treasurer of these mills, which are engaged in the manufacture of 200 and 300-needle plain and fancy hose.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Dismantling of the Fletcher Mill, formerly the Huntsville Cotton Mill, oldest textile plant in this area, began recently preparatory to shipment of the machinery to a broker in Atlanta and another mill in Greenville, S. C.

The mill has been operated only occasionally since the death of its former owner, the late Senator Shelby S. Fletcher, about a year ago. It normally employed about 200 people. The corporation owns several buildings and some valuable real estate, but nothing was sold but the machinery.

GIBSONVILLE, N. C.—At the Minneola Manufacturing Company here work has been completed on the installation of improved machinery and revamping the other equipment of the plant. This improvement program required almost a year and represented an expenditure of around \$75,000. The work included the following improvements:

In the opening room the machinery has all been made automatic, of the Saco-Lowell process. Vacuum card stripping has been installed. All dyeing division equipment has been revamped, a new Proctor & Schwartz drying machine, a C. G. Sargent's Corporation squeeze roll and extra tubes have been installed.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Directors of the Gastonia Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mill, Inc., elected April 1st at a stockholders' meeting, are Robert Jackson, E. J. Rankin, E. D. Sumner, W. B. Garrison, A. H. Sims, W. T. Spencer, and J. M. Hatch, the latter of the Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mill in Belmont. The charter for the mill has been received and work will begin at once on a building to house 10 or more modern machines.

The capital stock of \$150,000 was over-subscribed and more machines will be added.

Mr. Jackson, who is to be the general manager of the mill, was formerly connected with the Judson Mills in Greenville, S. C., and later with the National Weaving Mill at Lowell.

The officers of the mill as elected by the directors are E. D. Sumner, prominent cotton man, president; Allen H. Sims, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, vice-president, and Robert Jackson, secretary and treasurer.

Mill News Items

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Red Cross certificates denoting the successful completion of a course in first aid recently conducted at the mill were awarded recently to 47 employees of the local Burlington Mills unit.

The course was conducted under the direction of W. L. Powell, a representative of the North Carolina Industrial Commission, in co-operation with the Alamance Red Cross Chapter, offices of which are located in this city.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Stockholders and directors of the Southern Worsted Corporation held their annual meeting at the Poinsett Hotel here March 30th. All officers and directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Officers: J. W. Newkirk, New York, president; S. H. Lawton, vice-president and treasurer; H. D. Wood, secretary and assistant treasurer; J. H. Bateman, assistant secretary and general manager; C. S. Cathcart, assistant treasurer.

Operations for the past year, according to the annual report of Mr. Newkirk, showed a net profit of \$68,290. Of this amount, \$21,969 was reserved for taxes and the balance of \$41,321 carried to surplus account. Working capital increased by \$89,000, bringing the figure to \$428,000, the highest in history, it was stated.

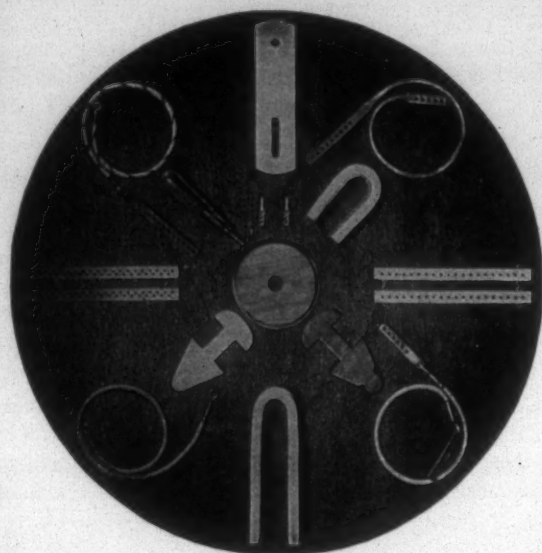
KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—With sales touching a new high for the company, aggregating \$40,252,621, Cannon Mills Company and subsidiary, Cannon Mills, Inc., report net profit of \$2,231,759 for the year ended December 31, 1937, after provision for depreciation, discounts, interest and Federal and State income taxes. This compares with net sales of \$38,302,927 and net profit of \$4,275,558. Earnings for 1937 are equal to \$2.31 a share on 1 million shares common stock outstanding, against \$4.32 a share in 1936.

The accounts of the Courtenay Manufacturing Company, in which Cannon Mills Company owns a controlling interest, have not been included in the consolidated statement for the year. For the periods from date of acquisition to December 31, 1937, Courtenay Manufacturing Company had a net deficit, of which the portion applicable to the Cannon investment amounts to \$9,449, including \$11,989 loss for the year 1937.

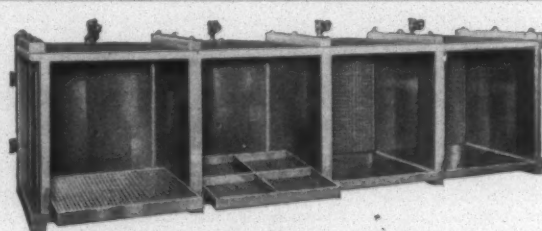
As of December 31, 1937, the consolidated balance sheet of Cannon Mills Company shows inventories of \$12,986,369, which compare with \$17,414,480 at the close of 1936. Current liabilities show a decrease from \$10,306,414 on December 31, 1936, to \$2,907,388, largely due to the paying off of 6 million dollars notes payable to banks and \$300,000 loan to an officer. Current assets at the end of 1937 totalled \$22,336,330 against \$31,817,450 at the close of 1936.

Consolidated income account of Cannon Mills Company shows gross profit from sales of \$5,856,530 against \$7,989,547. Income from commissions in 1937 amounted to \$776,102 against \$712,120 in 1936. Depreciation provision for 1937 amounted to \$889,805 against \$804,570 in 1936.

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Georgia Operating Executives Discuss Spinning

(Continued from Page 9)

change-over. The results have been approximately the same as before the change-over.

Chairman Sweeney: Can anyone else give us any information on that? Is there any further discussion on it? If not, I think that concludes the Spinning Discussion.

Robert W. Philip: We have one little matter of business to transact. Once every six months the term of one of the members of our executive committee expires, and Mr. C. K. Cobb of Canton has served his two and one-half years term, and we are ready now to "give him a new suit and five dollars to go back to Canton." (Laughter.) Mr. Elliott, our general chairman, has requested me to ask for nominations for a successor to Mr. Cobb.

In accordance with this suggestion Mr. E. R. Lehmann of Langdale was nominated. This was duly seconded, and there being no further nominations, Mr. Lehman was unanimously elected a member of the executive committee.

General Chairman Elliott: We want to thank you gentlemen for your attendance this morning and for the interest you have manifested in the meeting.

If there is nothing further to come before us, the meeting will be adjourned.

Accordingly, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., the Spring Meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia for 1938 was adjourned.

Georgia Tech Develops New Drawing Process For Textile Mills

Atlanta, Ga.—A new method involving the drawing process in cotton textile mills has been developed as a result of two years' research at Georgia School of Technology.

Results of the experiments, which have been made over a two-year period of research in the textile division of the State Engineering Experiment Station at Georgia Tech, are expected to bring about a saving of between \$500,000 and \$1,500,000 to cotton textile mills in this State in the next five years.

The experiments have been made in co-operation with the Textile Foundation and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

Norman Elsas, of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, said:

"Working under the direction of Prof. C. A. Jones, B. B. Peacock, Textile Foundation Research Fellow, has evolved through research a new conception of high speed operation of the cotton drawing process for textile mills.

"The inauguration of this improved high speed method has not only reduced costs in the drawing process of our mills, but is of tremendous importance in improving the strength and quality of cotton yarns and fabrics." It is expected that this new method in the drawing process will go far toward solving problem of increased speed.

The research committee of the Cotton Manufacturers'

Association of Georgia, which met at Georgia Tech to advise with research authorities, including the following:

Elsas; H. Gordon Smith, U. S. Rubber Products Co., Hogansville; Jim C. Platt, Chicopee Manufacturing Company, Gainesville; P. N. Collier, Callaway Mills, La-Grange; R. A. Morgan, Cedartown Yarns, Inc., Cedartown; T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Association.

Carolinas Cotton Warehousemen Want Research Laboratory

Charlotte, N. C.—The Carolinas Cotton Warehousemen's Association in its first annual meeting, held at the Hotel Charlotte here, went on record as favoring location in the Carolinas of one of the four research laboratories provided by the recently enacted U. S. farm act.

The Association reelected its old officers and selected a board of 12 directors.

Officers re-elected are: Francis J. Beatty, of Charlotte, president; T. N. Durst, of Columbia, S. C., vice-president; and H. W. Glasgo, of Charlotte, secretary and treasurer.

Directors elected from North Carolina are: A. B. Bass, of Tarboro; A. H. Fuller, of Gastonia; H. W. Glasgo, of Charlotte; L. M. Pittman, of Enfield; J. O. Propst, of Shelby, and E. J. Wells, of Fayetteville.

South Carolina directors selected are: W. S. Green, of Spartanburg; H. Gordon Kenna, of Columbia; A. H. Bynum, of Rock Hill; T. N. Durst, of Columbia; W. H. Wilson, of Greenville, and M. L. Cottingham, of Dillon.

Selected as delegates to the National convention in New Orleans, April 29th-30th, were: William Harris, of Roanoke Rapids; A. B. Bass, of Tarboro; N. E. Edger-ton, of Raleigh; President Beatty, M. L. Cottingham, of Dillon; T. N. Durst, of Columbia, and W. S. Glenn, of Spartanburg.

In endorsing location of one of the research laboratories provided by the farm act in the Carolinas, the Association provided that the directors take proper steps toward getting the laboratory in either North or South Carolina. The South Carolina Legislature already has made moves to have one of the laboratories located in South Carolina.

Approximately 75 operators of warehouses in North Carolina and South Carolina were present.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—The annual inspection tour of Avondale Mills will get under way May 9th through May 13th.

JASPER, ALA.—The Alabama Mills Company has recently installed one Barber-Colman warper and spooler.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.—The Fremont Hosiery Mill, operated by S. Fremont Mendenhall, is making an addition to the plant on the Lexington road in Thomasville. The addition, when completed in a few weeks, will give additional office space, more space for the boarding room and additional storage space.

FOR SALE—Auto trailer, practically new, eating and sleeping accommodations for four passengers. A real bargain for cash. Address "Trailer," care Textile Bulletin.

Cotton Gin Filter Takes Out Dirt, Inventor Claims

West Memphis, Ark.—Midsouth cotton growers studied with interest reports of the invention of a filter device which it is claimed will eliminate much foreign matter from cotton during the ginning process.

Announcement of the invention was made by Finis E. Wilson and M. L. Thompson, Crittenden County planters, who said the filter would eliminate much of what is known as "gray cotton," and at the same time improve the quality of all lint ginned by a machine equipped with one of the devices.

They said the filter was invented after ten years' work by Frank Graham, of West Memphis, a gin operator for fourteen years.

"The air pressure comes in and whips the cotton with synchronized force which causes the dirt, trash and other foreign matter to be pushed through a perforated metal bottom into dead-air chambers under the filter," Graham said.

"The dead air chambers prevent foreign matter from returning to the filter which contains the lint and this matter is carried off by a four-inch spiral conveyor."

New Equipment Firm

Orlando, Fla.—Textile Equipment Company, of this city, has been formed to deal in textile equipment, according to reports. The authorized capitalization is 250 shares, par value, \$100 each. Incorporators: E. H. Garrett, B. L. Garrett and C. E. Baker.

Cone Export Offers New Rayon Flannel

An interesting new fabric introduced by Cone Export & Commission Co. is a rayon cotton flannel. It features soft, lustrous finish, similar to that of woolen broadcloth.

Two-thirds rayon and one-third cotton, this new fabric is 36 inches wide and sanforized-shrunk to insure washability satisfaction. The color range is limited to six plain colors:

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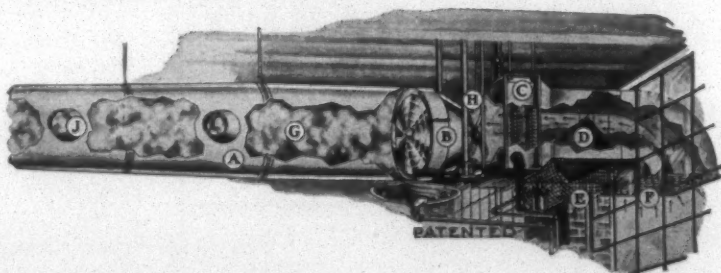
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Suited for use in infants' wear, this fabric is also being bought extensively by garment manufacturers for popular-priced night wear, lounging garments, robes, house coats and sports shirts. The price ranges from 27c for pastel shades to 35c for deeper colors. White is 24c.

Patents Stocking With No Fashioning Marks

A stocking formed from a full-fashioned blank devoid of fashioning

marks is the subject of U. S. Patent No. 2,109,156, issued to Otto F. Smetana of Philadelphia, assignor to Quaker Hosiery Company of that city.

One of the patent's claims reads: "As a new article of manufacture, a stocking formed from a flat fashioned blank devoid of fashioning marks, whereof successive fabric courses are knit by alternative use of a multiplicity of yarns of the same kind and count in a definite repeating sequence, the widening being accomplished by addition of end loops and the narrowing by dropping of end loops."

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Atlanta

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Sales of cotton goods last week were estimated at above 25 per cent of the present reduced rate of production, a slight improvement over the previous week. Prices, however, failed to improve and a number of cloths were marked down.

Business in print cloths, sheetings and other standard goods was mostly confined to small fill-in lots for immediate delivery. Combed goods sold in fair volume at rather steady prices, demand for industrial fabrics was very slow.

Finished goods sold in moderate volume at steady prices. Percales continued in good demand and wash goods showed a pronounced pick-up. Home furnishing items sold in slightly larger volume. Colored goods were in better demand and prices were strong. Fancy shirts picked up. A number of mills sold up their output of chenille bedspreads for the next few weeks. Sales of blankets were larger.

The most encouraging development of the week in Worth Street was the change in sentiment that occurred in most sections of the trade. Early in the week buyers and sellers alike were despondent over the outlook as every hour brought reports of lower prices in security and commodity markets. Toward the end of the week, cotton values steadied and reports that further curtailment of operations in cotton mills was imminent encouraged the market in the belief that the turn was near. Merchants were noticeably more cheerful Friday as they wound up the week's work.

If mills show themselves to be in earnest about reducing output, buyers are likely to co-operate by sending in orders they have been holding back for weeks. A number of buyers have reached the point where they must cover or run the risk of losing business. The size and character of orders placed during the week were proof sufficient that converters are short of a number of items and are replacing them as orders for finished goods come in.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	4¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	15½
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5¾
Brown sheeting, 3-yard	6¾
Staple gingham	10

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—With both buyers and spinners reluctant to do a great deal of trading at present prices, the market spent a rather quiet week. No change of any importance was seen from the market conditions of the past few weeks, which has been mostly hand-to-mouth buying. Orders continue to come through daily for small to medium lots of yarn, for immediate delivery, but little comes of any inquiry for future deliveries.

Most of the larger sources are practically standing aside from competition, though recounting that others are offering yarn at prices representing losses which spinners in good financial position are not willing to take. It is stated one group of yarn mills took a fair amount of single combed yarn business lately on the basis of 29 cents for 30s/1. This is substantially below the range at which other mills are quoting such yarn, but for the group in question it represents only additional shading of one-half cent. It is to be noted that the yarn mills usually regarded as in position to make yarn most economically are the ones holding most firmly for existing quotations. It is the marginal producers who are said to be granting most of the concessions at present.

During the past week the aggregate volume of sale yarn business remained far below normal, though some suppliers contended that sentiment in some sections showed a little improvement.

March has been added to the roster of unsatisfactory months, from the standpoint of yarn sales volume and prices, and it is interesting to note that the 1936-1937 upturn came to an end just a year ago, prices commencing to slide off early in April.

At last week's range, there has been a decline of 40 per cent in carding and about 30 per cent in combed peeler yarn rates, as compared with March 31, 1937, and in addition there has been a drop in volume to less than 50 per cent of the production schedules of a year ago.

Southern Single Skeins		Two-Ply Plush Grade	
8s	17½	12s	19½
10s	18	16s	21
12s	18½	20s	21½
14s	19	30s	26½
20s	20		
24s	23		
30s	25		
36s	28		
40s	29½		
Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
10s	18	8s	18½
12s	18½	10s	19
14s	19	12s	19½
16s	19½	14s	20
20s	20	16s	20½
24s	23	20s	21
26s	25		
30s	29½		
40s			
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	18	Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	15
10s	18½	Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16½
12s	19	White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17½
16s	20		
20s	21		
24s	23		
26s	24		
30s	25		
36s	29		
40s	30		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Part Waste Insulated Yarns	
8s	18	8s, 1-ply	14½
10s	18½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
12s	19	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	16
14s	19½	12s, 2-ply	16½
16s	20	16s, 2-ply	17½
20s	21	20s, 2-ply	19½
24s	23	30s, 2-ply	23½
26s	24		
30s	25		
40s	30		
		Southern Frame Cones	
		8s	17½
		10s	18
		12s	18½
		14s	19
		16s	19½
		20s	20½
		22s	21½
		24s	22½
		26s	23½
		28s	24½
		30s	25½

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New Water Repellent

A new type of water repellent designed for use on materials in which both repellency and body are desired is announced by the du Pont Company. Known as "Aridex" HW, it is a special wax-aluminum salt emulsion with a high solids content. It is particularly recommended by the manufacturer for use on heavy cotton goods to give greater weight and a firm hand, and it is also expected to be useful on all types of cotton, linen, rayon and acetate fabrics.

Rubber Inlay Idea, Clock Attachment Among Patents

Fabric with rubber inlay and embroidery patterns and a method of knitting the same have been developed by James L. Getaz, of Maryville, Tenn., and patented under 18 claims filed on Jan. 30, 1936. The U. S. Patent Office issued Patent No. 2,112,769 on the idea.

One of the claims reads:

"A plain fabric portion comprising main or body yarn or yarns knit at every wale in a plurality of courses, an elastic thread engaged with said fabric at recurrent wales in a plurality of courses and embroidery yarns knit at current wales in a plurality of courses."

A German inventor of a clock attachment for flat knitting frames was granted Patent No. 2,112,346. He is Arthur Richter, Berbisdorf Post Einsiedel, Germany, and his sole claim reads:

"A clock attachment for flat knitting frames having lace finger rods, comprising a pattern mechanism; wherein a stop member for the lace finger rods is adjusted by the pattern mechanism, means for bringing the pattern mechanism after adjustment of the stop member out of engagement, therewith for new adjustment, and a fixing means holding the stop member in position until the covering operation is completed."

Other knitting patents are No. 2,112,478, on a flat knitting machine for the manufacture of berets and other fancy articles, issued by Michel Caverio, assignor to Societe en nom Collectif, Lebocey Freres, Troyes, France; No. 2,112,260, on a knitting machine, issued to Harry Agulnek, assignor to Samuel Michcon, Supreme Knitting Machine Co.; and No. 2,112,501, on a circular knitting machine, issued to Charles F. Manger, Caryle H. Wainwright and George A. Buswell, assignors to the Bentley Engineering Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.

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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

JONESVILLE, S. C.

Wallace Mfg. Co., Inc.

I had the good fortune to find the president and treasurer, Wm. H. Beattie, here. It is always a pleasure to visit here, for the officials are so friendly and courteous. Secretary R. A. Lybrand and Paymaster R. N. Mabry are the kind one remembers pleasantly and looks forward to meeting again.

Superintendent J. C. Cudd ("Cal," we used to call him at old Union Cotton Mill, where he and I used to work) has been here around 20 years. He married Miss Hannah Kidd, a Union, S. C., girl, and they have one of the prettiest homes imaginable, surrounded by lovely shrubbery and gorgeous flowers.

The people in this mill are high type and very friendly. Their kind smiles warmed my heart.

The Key Men

C. M. Putman is overseer carding and spinning; H. T. Rochester, J. R. Hawkins, R. E. Foster and M. C. Scarts are other live wires in card room.

J. C. Murphy is second hand in spinning; Tom Burgess, W. E. Moore and Will Addis, section men in spinning; A. W. Craig and J. D. Addis, section men in spooling.

C. W. Kennett, overseer weaving; George W. Yelton, second hand; Boyd Blackwell, Jesse Blackwell, Felix Haile, J. E. Hughes, Guy Mason, J. C. Osment, C. L. Smith, R. H. Spencer, J. L. Ward, J. L. Barnett, J. R. Fowler and B. W. Garner, loom fixers. (Isn't this a fine group?) Also, John Tweed, smash hand, and Charlie Mason, are among the weave room progressives.

Foster Horne is overseer cloth room; A. W. Garner, section man; T. A. Waltrip, master mechanic, has a nice, orderly department; C. L. Dixon, machinist.

T. E. Sthele is slasher foreman; E. H. Wilkins, in charge of the company store, and F. G. Sanders, outside overseer.

Our Mr. David Clark made an address here some time ago and completely won the hearts of these people. If he could precede me and make speeches, this pen pusher could write lots more subscriptions, to say nothing of the good he would accomplish for the textile industry by "personal touch."

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Smithfield Mfg. Co.

This mill now has 12,500 spindles and manufactures 8s to 20s hosiery yarns, getting very fine production.

New drawing, new 102 winders, 10 more cards and the latest vacuum card stripping, are among late additions and improvements.

D. M. Williams, treasurer, is a son of Superintendent D. O. Williams, of Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C., and is one of the most wide-awake and progressive young men we know. He has been with this mill nearly six years and it has lost very little time. Just now it is running two full shifts and everybody is happy.

E. C. Kistler is overseer carding; Thel Edwards, card grinder.

J. J. Strater is overseer spinning; Bill Hill, second hand; D. A. Edwards, in winding; Joe Parnell, section man; Luther Davis, master mechanic.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tolar, Hart and Holt Mills

This mill is close to town but has the freedom of the country, too.

John R. Tolar is president, but J. W. Tolar, secretary and treasurer, is the genial gentleman we always see, and it is a real pleasure to call on him. He is never blue or pessimistic. Nothing seems to worry him; he has a wonderful philosophy that will keep him always young. It is such a pity to see people grow old worrying over things they can't help. Why not look for the silver lining in every cloud?

M. V. Lovick, overseer carding, has been here quite awhile; so has C. M. Graddy, overseer spinning; Ernest Tyndall is an overseer on second shift and J. H. Tyndall is master mechanic.

We've been writing these names a good many years and it's proof that these people like their employers and their work.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive, South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave. Louisiana—New Orleans, J. C. Brill, 518 Gravier St.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 914 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 390 S. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

ALROSE CHEMICAL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., A. M. Burt, 1700 N. Elm St., Greensboro, N. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1095-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanças and J. Casablanças, Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

AMERICAN COOLAIR CORP., Jacksonville, Fla. J. E. Graves, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Factory ventilating engineer, Clark R. Trimble, 205 Cottage Place, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Sleever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

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CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa, Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N. E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

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DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

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HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. S. W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.; J. Floyd Childs, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

HUBINGER CO. THE, Keokuk, Iowa. Southeastern Sales Rep., Chester M. Goodyear, 1284 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse stocks at Greenville, S. C., Winston-Salem, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

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JACOBS MFG. CO., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Dan B. Griffin, Southern Sales Rep., E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON LUMBER CO., Lockhart, Ala.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1333, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

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THE MERROW MACHINE CO., 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MOCCASIN BUSHING CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. Sou. Jobbers: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; M. C. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.; Ferebee-Johnson Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Knoxville Belting Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss. Foundry & Mch. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Corinth Machine Co., Corinth, Miss.; Industrial Supplies Co., LaGrange, Ga.; Phillips Hdw. & Supply Co., Columbus, Ga.; Macon Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Owen-Richards Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Matthews-Morse Sales Co., 909 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Offices and Plant, Cedar town, Ga. Sou. Reps., D. Rion, Cedar town, Ga.; C. E. Elphick, 100 Buist Ave., Greenville, S. C.; R. B. MacIntyre, care D. G. MacIntyre, Franklinton, N. C.; Paul Starke, 2026 Eaton Place, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Small, 226 Bolling Road, Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Nashua, N. H. Sou. Rep., D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.

N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

NORLANDER MACHINE CO., New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, 213 W. Long St., Gastonia, N. C.

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP., Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 2018 Dilworth Road, West, Charlotte, N. C.; Cliff C. Myers, 2131 Charlotte Drive, Charlotte, N. C.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office, Bona Allen Bldg.

PERKINS & SON, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO. (Group Accident and Health, and Welfare Plans Div.), Chattanooga, Tenn. Southeastern Div. Office, 203 Commercial Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

THE PURE OIL CO., Industrial Sales Dept., Southeastern Division Office, 140 Spring St. S. W., Atlanta, Ga., O. T. Clark, Mgr.

RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Henry Anner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

RHOADS, J. E. & SONS, 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., L. H. Schwoebel, 864 W. Fifth St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Mitchell, Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, 1600 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr., 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Phone Walnut 5915, Atlanta, Ga.

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Premier Silk Mills To Reorganize

Premier Silk Mills, Inc., of High Point, N. C., has filed a petition in United States District Court for an opportunity to reorganize under the Federal Bankruptcy Laws.

Following presentation of the petition, Judge Johnson J. Hayes signed an order approving the petition and restraining creditors from taking independent action pending the outcome of the proceeding.

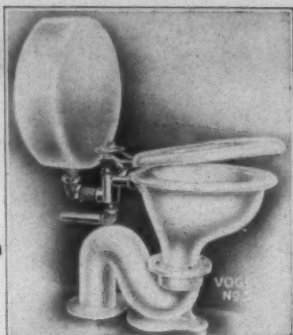
Setting forth that attachments had been issued against some of its finished products in the State of New York, the firm asked for an opportunity to work out a composition of its obligations and that it be continued in possession of its property.

The firm informed the courts that it has on hand in New York finished goods worth \$15,000, that it has raw materials in process worth \$18,000 and finished goods in High Point worth \$10,000. In addition, it owns its real estate and machinery, subject to a \$75,000 deed of trust, and has orders in its files, it was stated.

Total liabilities were listed at \$228,846, with total assets placed at \$309,112.

In his order approving the petition, Judge Hayes directed that the firm close its book as of March 19th and open a new set for operations following that date. Creditors are to be notified to meet at the Salisbury term of court April 20th to determine whether the appointment of a trustee or trustees is necessary.

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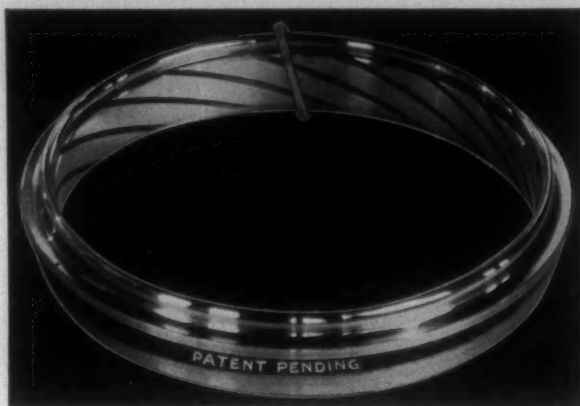
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